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18. Total value of the whole produce of the district
19. Total, real, and valued rent
20. Price of grain and provisions
21. Total quantity of grain and other articles consumed in the parish
22. Wages and price of labour
23. Services, whether exacted or abolished
24. Commerce
25. Manufactures
26. Manufacture of kelp, its amount, and the number of people employed in it
27. Fisheries
28. Towns and villages
29. Police.
30. Inns and ale houses
31. Roads and bridges
32. Harbours
33. Ferries, and their state
34. Number of ships and vessels
35. Number of seamen
36. State of the church
37. Stipend, manse, glebe and patron
38. Number of poor
39. Parochial funds, and the management of them
40. State of the schools and number of scholars
41. Ancient state of population
42. Causes of its increase or decrease
43. Number of families
44. Exact amount of the number of souls now living
45. Division of the inhabitants
 - I. By the place of their birth
 - II. By their ages
 - III. By their religious persuasions
 - IV. By their occupations and situations in life
 - V. By their residence, whether in town, village, or in the country
46. Number of houses
47. ——— uninhabited houses
48. ——— dove-cots, and to what extent they are destructive to the crops
49. ——— horses, their nature and value
50. ——— cattle, and do.
51. ——— sheep, and do.
52. ——— swine, and do.
53. Minerals in general
54. Mineral springs
55. Coal and fuel
56. Eminent men.
57. Antiquities
58. Parochial records
59. Miscellaneous observations
60. Character of the people
61. Their manners, customs, stature, &c.
62. Advantages and disadvantages
63. Means by which their situation could be meliorated, &c.

In the Press, and speedily will be published, in octavo, embellished with maps, plates, &c.

The first volume of the STATISTICAL ACCOUNT, OR PAROCHIAL DESCRIPTION OF IRELAND. The manner and terms on which the clergy and gentlemen can be supplied with copies, will be announced in a future advertisement. The clergy having with an alacrity that does them the greatest honour, supplied materials for the 2d and 3d volumes of this extensive work, the public may expect, that they will be ready for delivery early in the ensuing spring.

To the Proprietors of the Belfast Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE read in your last number, "Dion's" reply to my former remarks on the impropriety of using Classical quotations. His arguments and "whipping" allusions, can only be understood by Classical scholars, being as unintelligible to others, as his "Integer vitæ." He says, that I erroneously suppose, that it is to their learning, that writers quote the foreign and dead languages; and that I seem to think that language has but

one use, which is to convey some piece of information. I must acknowledge the impropriety of the word "learning" as applied exclusively to linguists, being of opinion, that learning does not consist in language, but in a knowledge of things to which language gives names; and though I am aware of many uses to which language can be applied, yet I am of opinion, that its principal use is either directly or indirectly to communicate knowledge, and that it cannot be said to be usefully applied, in writing, for any other purpose.

It is really not easy for plain people to guess the motive which can induce men of common sense to write in a language which they know cannot be understood by the greater part of those whom they address. I do not mean that the English language should be degraded by levelling it to the capacity of all, even if it were practicable to do so. No: I would recommend to have it written in the purest style of which the writer is capable, because there is no person who can read English, but may also have the means of understanding every word of what is written. The reverse of this is true in the case of quoting from the dead languages. There are but a small number, comparatively speaking, who attempt to learn those languages, and of these a very few indeed who attain such proficiency, as to be able to appreciate the "morsels." Is it not improper, therefore, to tantalize the general mass of readers, merely for sake of gratifying a few?

"Dion" justly observes, that we have been indebted to the Greek and Latin languages for much useful knowledge; but now that we are in possession, through the medium of translations, of all that

they can convey, I see no good reason for retaining them. The fact is, they are long ago acknowledged to be dead, and I think it would be decent and becoming in their friends to allow them to be quietly buried, and not expose their mangled remains in quotations for Magazines, mottos for coats of arms, and labels for the furniture of Apothecaries shops.

I think our friend "Dion" might have produced a strong argument for the subject he so earnestly advocates, and which would not have differed in kind, but only in degree, from the using of quotations. He might have written his communication in Greek, or Latin, or both, and have taken an opportunity, at the same time, of introducing a selection of untranslatable quotations. This would have set the utility of unknown tongues in a striking point of view. How extremely pleasing, useful, and entertaining would his communication then have been to your readers, and it would have been handed down to posterity, in your Magazine, as a monument of the excellency and usefulness of Classical knowledge.

5th Oct.

L.

To the Proprietors of the Belfast Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

IN your Magazine for August last, your correspondent N.S. appears greatly to regret that the liberal inhabitants of Dublin should have taken up the resolution of refraining to deal with Orangemen. As sincerely as he does, do I deprecate the idea of the friends of civil and religious liberty taking any steps which would be derogatory to themselves, or unbecoming the dignity of the cause which they espouse. I also recommend a